Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 is a pictorial view of the cooking thermometer according to a preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is cross-sectional view of the cooking thermometer of the invention;

Figures 3A-~~F~~ E are successive exploded illustrations of the internal construction of the housing of the cooking thermometer of the invention.

Figure 4 is a side view of the device of Figure 1 inclusive of supplemental anchoring and anti-rotation means;

Figure 5 illustrates an alternative arrangement of the device of Fig. 1 which includes a stainless steel mesh curtain to shield the device from grease; and

Figure 6 illustrates the device of Figure 6 inserted into a portion of meat to be cooked.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figs. 3 A-~~F~~ E successively illustrate exploded views of the construction of the device 10. In Fig. 3A, rotatable bezel 14, rotating ring 15 and indicia plate 40 have been removed. It can be seen that the set point needle is integrally formed with a set point disk 42 which includes a tab 44 which is attached to rotating ring 15 (shown Fig. 1). The set point disk 42 includes a plurality of radially disposed apertures 45 which are configured to engage with cooperating protrusions 48 in the underlying trigger disk 47 (Fig. 3B) which is fixedly attached to the pointer 30 such that the trigger disk 47 rotates with pointer 30. As seen in Fig. 3B, the trigger disk is biased upward by a leaf spring 50. The leaf spring 50 includes a first fixed end 52 and a second free end 53. The free end 53 includes downwardly depending lip portion which extends into a slot 55 (Fig. 4B). The apertures 45 and the protrusions 48 are configured to be in engageable alignment when the pointer 30 and set point needle 32 coincide. When the pointer 30 reaches the set point needle 32, the protrusions are seated in the apertures, and the biasing force of the leaf spring urges the trigger disk upward, thus releasing the lip portion of the leaf spring from the slot 55. Referring to Fig. 3D, it is seen that this motion releases a hammer and bell assembly 56 which is driven by ringer spring 36 (Fig. 3E), and the alarm sounds. The phase transformation of the nitinol wire 20 (Fig, 2) provides the force to rotate the trigger disk 47 and pointer 30, and thus the force necessary to trigger the bell and hammer alarm assembly 37.